



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
10 September 1991

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More Meetings Reported on Sidelines of NAM

Velayati, Kuwaiti Minister Meet

*LD0709181891 Tehran IRNA in English 1516 GMT
7 Sep 91*

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 7, IRNA—Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah-al-Ahmad-al-Salim al-Sabah today praised the skill of Iranian experts who have so far capped four of the burning oil wells in Kuwait. Shaykh al-Sabah in his meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Accra, Ghana, where the two are attending the 10th non-aligned ministerial conference, said his government welcomes further consolidation and expansion of relations with Iran in all fields. Velayati in reply expressed pleasure with the trend of Tehran-Kuwait ties.

In a separate meeting today, Velayati discussed issues of the Muslim world and the future of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) with Malaysian Foreign Minister

Abu Hassan Omar [as received]. NAM should be restructured in order to play a major role in international relations, Velayati told Abu Hassan. Later in the day, the Iranian minister also held talks with foreign minister of Ethiopia, Seyoum Mesfin, on the new political structure of that country.

Iraq, Cuban Ministers Meet

*JN0909134891 Baghdad INA in English 1230 GMT
9 Sep 91*

[Text] Accra, Sept. 9, INA—Iraq's Foreign Minister Ahmad Husayn has met his Cuban opposite number Isidoro Malmierca.

During the meeting, bilateral ties and the unfair economic blockade imposed on Iraq and bilateral coordination on issues pertaining to the Non-aligned Movement and its future activities were discussed.

It is to be recalled that the Iraqi foreign minister chaired the Iraqi delegation to meetings of 10th conference of the Non-aligned Movement concluded in Accra two days ago.

Ethiopia

Eritrean Leader on Government's Goals, Role

EA0709140691 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 6 Sep 91

[News conference by Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, with unidentified foreign correspondents on 5 September; place not given—questions read by announcer; Isayas Afewerki's recorded remarks in English with simultaneous Tigrinya translation]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] What is your view on the disappointing rumor circulating about the talks you are undertaking with the transitional government of Ethiopia on economic relations?

[Afewerki] First, since it has been only three months since liberation following a very long war, it might have been very difficult to reach agreement with the transitional government of Ethiopia in some areas, but in this short time, we can say that we have been victorious in our economic cooperation and we have laid good foundations for even better cooperation. [passage omitted]

There are many indications that the transitional government of Ethiopia is prepared to cooperate with us. Even before the issue of money was resolved [words indistinct], it transferred 150 million birr to our banks. We made Aseb a free port for relief food and other commodities, and we are also working together to make Mitsiwa a free port to be used for northern Ethiopia. We are also discussing ways whereby the Aseb refinery could also serve Ethiopia. [passage omitted]

Thus, our talks are proceeding positively and smoothly. I would like to stress here that our talks and relationship have not encountered any disappointing problem.

[Announcer] Looking at communication services, we see that Eritrea has no communications with foreign countries. I think this problem can only be solved if Eritrea becomes a member of the International Telecommunications Union. What do you see as the reason for this problem?

[Afewerki] I want to emphasize one very important fact here. This country has been cut off from the outside world for the past 10 years. This country has never had any communications. The defunct military regime cut this country's communications from the outside world. [passage omitted]

I assure you that we are not isolated from the outside world. Although they are very limited, we have communication services capable of serving us in important matters. To solve this problem, we are working with the transitional government of Ethiopia. We are trying to establish communications between Asmera, Addis Ababa, and Aseb. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Are you going to allow political parties before the referendum is held? What are your relations with the other Eritrean forces, and what are their chances after the referendum?

[Afewerki] It is regrettable that the question of allowing political parties is being posed by those who are abroad. First, are there any political parties? And what is this issue of political parties? On what will the competition focus? [passage omitted]

We are doing our best to reestablish the rights of which our people were deprived 50 years ago. We must first secure our rights and obtain recognition as a single and united people. Speaking as an Eritrean, that is what we are struggling for. In the context of this question, we believe that every Eritrean has one vote. If there is any individual or group claiming to have a different view, it will have to be the people who decide whether they are accepted or rejected. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] will not decide for them. During this transitional period any group has the right to express its views freely. [passage omitted]

Every group has the right to put forward its political views on our country's destiny and it also has the right to seek the support of the people. As for the EPLF, it is clear that its role is limited. It has never said that it is the only legal representative of the Eritrean people. [passage omitted]

After the referendum, the role of the EPLF will end.

[Announcer] In your speech on 1 September you referred to internal and foreign enemies. Can you elaborate on this?

[Afewerki] I did not mention the word enemy. I only indicated the existence of some political groups and tendencies who are saying that it is not the Eritrean people but the leadership of the EPLF who want freedom. [passage omitted]

No pretext to divide our people is acceptable and that is why I mentioned it in my speech. As for foreign forces, there are some forces in our region which are displeased with the changes in Eritrea and Ethiopia. To curb these developments they are concocting political intrigues and evil designs. All their efforts to bring about conflict on the borders and the blackmail we have been facing during the past three months truly reflect the nature of their acts. I hope these forces will desist from their evil plans in the realization that the prevailing atmosphere in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and in our region cannot be turned back, come what may. To mention these forces in particular, they are France, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.

[Announcer] In view of the above, a journalist asked: What do you think these efforts will lead to? Will they lead to minor conflicts or fighting?

[Afewerki] My message to those groups which do not understand the dynamics of these people is that after long years of fighting and the tragic history of the people of this region over the past 50 years, it would be very natural for minor conflicts to arise. In spite of the efforts

being made to stir up conflicts and misunderstandings, the efforts of the forces working to bring about lasting peace and stability in our region will be victorious. [passage omitted]

We are determined to bring about peace in this region. We have the experience and capability to safeguard our victories. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] What is the role of nongovernmental relief organizations?

[Afewerki] They have been major contributors in the past toward solving problems of the people of this area. They have acquired sufficient experience to help them contribute toward the programs of reconstruction and rehabilitation and we believe they can play a major role in future. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] During the transitional period, will other individuals or groups participate in administration apart from the EPLF? [passage indistinct]

[Afewerki] Basically, what we are doing is establishing governmental institutions at all levels, democratically, by the people. In these democratic institutions any individual or group can be elected. The government will not interfere in these institutions which are going to be formed. [passage omitted]

If you are speaking about the organizations which were outside the EPLF over the past 10 years, most of their members have joined their government and people. Many have positions in the government and in the institutions formed by the government. The door is wide open to anyone who wants to come and participate in democratic elections.

[Announcer] During the referendum, will the people have the option to say: We prefer a federation?

[Afewerki] I think the options are very clear. The first question that has to be settled is do our people want freedom or not. If the people say we do not want freedom, then we will look for other options. If freedom lacks the support of our people, then we will see what kind of relations we can have with Ethiopia, Sudan, Djibouti, or Somalia.

[Announcer] If we look ahead, another regime may establish a government in Ethiopia. If this happens will you have problems with the government?

[Afewerki] I do not think so because this relationship has not come as a result of a last-minute victory. It has been there for the last two decades and it is the result of the cooperation and joint struggle we had with all the political forces of Ethiopia. The result was the abolition of the oppressive regime and the abolition of the colonial army and its presence in Eritrea. [passage omitted]

The further development of this relationship between Eritrea and Ethiopia will have an influence on our region, for example, in solving the problems of Somalia and in establishing a good relationship with Djibouti. So

we will try our best to strengthen further the relationship between Eritrea and Ethiopia and to have influence in our region. We are marching ahead step by step toward this objective. There will be no cracks between the provisional government of Eritrea and the transitional government of Ethiopia. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Premier Appeals to People To Respect Peace

EA0909211591 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, prime minister of the Somali Republic, has appealed to the fighters and sensible Somali people who cooperated in saving their people from the dictator's oppression not to veer from their aspiration of attaining justice, democracy, and prosperity.

Speaking to national reporters, Mr. Arteh pointed out that the Somali people had had enough problems during the rule of the former fascist regime. Therefore, the Somali people, who were valued and respected in the world, did not need to be subjected to yet more harm.

It was unfortunate that those who destroyed the former system committed acts that could cripple the destiny of the people. He went on to say that the new government wanted to lead the people into prosperity [words indistinct] and it was faced with problems hindering this dream.

Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib appealed to the Somali people—intellectuals, wise men, clerics, women, and children—to express their views and positive feelings about peace and security and to take the right path by distancing themselves from anything that [words indistinct].

Premier Arteh Ghalib expressed his profound gratitude to the Somali wise men, clerics, and elders [word indistinct] to bring prosperity to the present Somali people and the next generation. He expressed the hope that they would respect measures being taken in their interests.

At Least 300 Reportedly Killed 5-7 Sep

AB0909114491 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 9 (AFP)—At least 300 people were killed and 700 others wounded in fighting between rival factions of the governing Unified Somali Congress (USC) between Thursday [5 September] and Saturday [7 September], humanitarian sources here said on Monday [9 September]. The sources, which were in radio contact with their staff in Mogadishu, said that the total of casualties was provisional. The fighting had stopped but continuing tension was preventing humanitarian workers from travelling to evaluate the overall damage done, they said.

Reaction to 8 September Attacks, Bloodshed**ANC's Sisulu Condemns Events**

*MB0809162691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1612 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA--Eighteen people died and 14 were injured when shots were fired on Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) supporters marching in Thokoza township on the East Rand on Sunday morning, police confirmed on Sunday afternoon. Police spokesman Col Frans Malherbe told SAPA initial reports indicated that Inkatha Freedom Party followers were shot at from a house in Khumalo Street in the township. He said it was not known who was responsible for the attack.

Police liaison officer in Pretoria Maj Reg Crewe said the township was quiet on Sunday afternoon after a large police contingent was deployed in the area. He said it was believed IFP had arranged a rally at the local township stadium and that followers were attacked on their way to the stadium. The rally was cancelled after the attack and the IFP supporters had returned to their hostels. Maj Crewe said it was presumed AK-47 assault rifles were used in the attack.

Reacting to the brutal attack, ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Walter Sisulu said he strongly condemned such action against members of the IFP. "We appeal to all our people to remain calm and not allow this wanton act of provocation to result in even more bloodletting."

Mr Sisulu said such action would not curtail his organization's commitment to the peace process. "We reaffirm our commitment to the peace process which we all have the responsibility to ensure is not derailed. We extend our heartfelt condolences to the families of all the bereaved."

In their reaction, the Thokoza Civic Association (TCA) called for an immediate probe into the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF], saying they could not understand why SADF members did not protect Inkatha members while soldiers were escorting them to a rally. "We are worried that this incident took place in the presence of the SADF—who were escorting IFP members to the rally—and we wonder why they could not protect the IFP supporters. We call for an immediate investigation into their behaviour," said Mr Sam Ntuli, a TCA official.

IFP press spokeswoman Ms Suzanne Vos told SAPA the planned rally at Thokoza had not been organized by the IFP, but had been a rally of the hostel dwellers' association. "The majority of hostel dwellers in the Transvaal are members of the IFP. However, members of the IFP's Women's League had been caught up in the violence while they were travelling to the rally to sell food and snacks for fund-raising purposes.

"These women witnessed men in black, firing at people with automatic rifles.

"This was a barbaric act, and this insidious violence must stop.

"All the more reason why the peace initiative must get off the ground," she said.

Tutu Condemns Thokoza 'Massacre'

*MB0909110891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 9 Sep 91*

[Text] There has been more condemnation for yesterday's Thokoza massacre which left at least 23 people dead. Archbishop Desmond Tutu has labeled the attack vicious and cowardly, and he has appealed to parties not to allow it to affect this Saturday's peace summit.

In a statement Tutu says it is possible those who planned the attack intended to derail the peace convention. Tutu also appealed for restraint and conveyed the Anglican Church's condolences to the bereaved and sympathies to the injured.

Kriel Declares Unrest Areas

*MB0909174291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 9 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has responded to the outburst of bloody fighting on the Reef over the weekend by declaring Thokoza, Katlehong, Vosloorus, and Thembisa unrest areas. Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe has also announced a prohibition of carrying of certain dangerous weapons in the areas.

Meanwhile police report calm in the Reef townships after clashes yesterday left 57 people dead and 84 injured. The number of injured excludes 17 jittery commuters who were hurt leaping from trains in Soweto after hearing false rumors that armed Inkatha supporters were attacking passengers. [passage omitted]

Inkatha Official on Violence

*MB0909161091 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 9 Sep 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The killings in South Africa could not have come at a worse time, with a peace agreement due to be signed on Saturday [14 September] by various groups, including Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress], an agreement which was designed to stop the violence. Both Inkatha and the ANC have been calling on their members to halt their tit-for-tat killings that have marred the peace process over the past month and although the ANC have denied their involvement in the shooting at Thokoza yesterday, there were real fears that it could unleash prolonged violence that might undermine any future peace agreement.

Alberto Manwango is a member of the Inkatha Central Committee in Melmoth, in Natal Province, which has seen some of the worst violence in recent years. On the line, Jeremy Skeath asked him what he was telling his Inkatha supporters:

[Begin recording] [Manwango] Well they usually instructed always to be calm and let the police do their own work.

[Skeath] So you are asking them specifically not to retaliate?

[Manwango] No we are not going to retaliate.

[Skeath] You've blamed the ANC for this attack that happened yesterday and for the violence that occurred overnight. Now what proof have you got?

[Manwango] I have no doubts in mind that the ANC was involved because the pattern in which this incident took place is characteristic of what has been happening all the time.

[Skeath] You have mentioned that you are sure in your mind that the ANC did it, but have you actually any solid, concrete proof?

[Manwango] Members of the ANC youth that were part of those people who attacked are well known to Inkatha members in Johannesburg.

[Skeath] So you know the three people who fired the bullets at the incident in Thokoza?

[Manwango] No. I did not say that I know the persons who actually pulled the trigger, but the members of the ANC who were among the group of people who attacked our members are well known to our members in Johannesburg.

[Skeath] So that is the only proof you have got: second-hand information from your members that certain well known ANC figures were involved in those troubles?

[Manwango] In fact, even while the meeting was going on in Soweto, the house of our chairman, the chairman of the region of Soweto, who in fact was shot dead a year ago, was gutted with fire by members of the ANC youth that are well known to the people in Soweto.

[Skeath] The ANC have blamed a third force, maybe extreme right-wing people, for the attack in Thokoza. Why don't you believe them?

[Manwango] Oh well, I think that is political bolderdash.
[end recording]

Buthelezi Reacts to Violence

MB0909165091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1545 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] KwaZulu chief minister and leader of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has reacted to the violence. He spoke to us in Ulundi today

and despite his obvious dismay said he remained committed to this weekend's peace talks.

[Begin Buthelezi recording] All of us at this moment must try, however hard and difficult it may be to pursue peace and to make sure that as much as possible, if possible, that the accords are signed during the weekend. I am very saddened, I wish to express my sympathies to the next of kin of the bereaved people, of the deceased—that is the bereaved—and I'd like to say that we are with them in the sadness, and I would like to say to our members that they should not be dismayed or intimidated by what has happened. We have certain ideals, we have certain goals, and no amount of shooting at us with AK rifles is going to make us move away from our goals.
[end recording]

Mandela on Controlling Violence

MB0909182891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1539 GMT 9 Sep 91

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 9 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] will attend Saturday's national peace convention, and if everybody who signs the proposed peace accord "honestly" adheres to it, violence should be controlled, ANC Deputy [as received] President Nelson Mandela said on Monday. He was reacting to the slaying of at least 57 people, mainly Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] members and supporters, on the Witwatersrand on Sunday.

"We are going to the convention...to ensure that we sign that document," he told a media briefing in Johannesburg. "If every party honestly adheres to the obligations, which are set out in that convention, then we should be able to control the violence, but only if everybody carries out his obligations seriously and honestly."

The bloodiest Sunday witnessed in the Witwatersrand this year began in Thokoza when three gunmen—according to the police—sprayed IFP supporters with AK-47 rifle fire, killing 18 and wounding 14 others. By Monday, police said the death toll in Witwatersrand townships had soared to at least 58, with more than 84 people injured, as revenge attacks swept Soweto, Kattlehong, Tembisa and Johannesburg.

Mr Mandela welcomed the IFP's reaffirmation on Monday that it would attend the peace convention, to be held at a hotel in downtown Johannesburg.

"That means...at least two important parties to the convention have already declared that in spite of what has happened, they're going to sign the convention," he said.

The church-brokered peace convention is to be attended by, amongst others, the government, the ANC, IFP, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and SA [South African] Communist Party.

The ANC leader said he believed the proposed multilateral peace accord had a better chance of succeeding than the failed IFP/ANC bilateral peace agreement signed at the beginning of the year. "There is a fundamental difference between bilateral agreements and multilateral agreements," Mr Mandela pointed out. A bilateral accord will fail if one party withdraws. "Here it is totally different."

With more than two parties involved in monitoring the implementation of the proposed peace accord, "we have a better chance of succeeding". The peace accord also has set "very effective" monitoring mechanisms, which involve the government too.

It was pointed out that a "strict clause" dealing with the carrying of so-called traditional weapons at political rallies was omitted in the latest draft peace accord, and replaced with, in effect, an open-ended one allowing for further discussion.

Mr Mandela was asked if the ANC was satisfied the change dealt with question of traditional weapons. "Some of these matters are very sensitive, and I'm sure you'll cooperate in making it easier for us to resolve the problems even at this late hour," the ANC leader said.

"If we are going to succeed in doing so, then we should be very cautious in discussing attitudes with the press before we've actually thrashed this out and reached an agreement."

The question of the carrying of "traditional weapons" at political rallies was very sensitive.

"We are going there (national peace convention) in order to deprive all organisations, without exception, of the capacity to use weapons of death to kill innocent individuals," he pointed out.

Mandela on Commitment to Peace

*MB0909171291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1545 GMT 9 Sep 91*

[Text] At a news conference this afternoon, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela said yesterday's attack was an attempt to derail the peace convention, but the ANC still intends signing the accord.

[Begin Mandela recording] It is clear to us that the people who lodged the attack may not be belonging to any particular organization, and the suspicion is that there is an attempt to derail the signing of the peace convention. And this was a deliberate provocation to that end. We, of course, as the ANC intend signing the convention. [end recording]

Orde Boerevolk Official Cited on 'Revenge' Plans

*MB0709074291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 7 Sep 91*

[Text] The far rightwing has threatened more violence as the issue of the hunger strikers goes unresolved. The

NATAL MERCURY newspaper reports the rightwing Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation] has threatened to launch a bombing campaign because of the government's refusal to indemnify the hunger strikers from prostitution. The paper says Orde Boerevolk's chief of staff, Leonard Veenendaal, has confirmed the organization is planning revenge attacks and that this is now organizational policy. A source has told the MERCURY the attacks will include symbolic target bombing.

Further on OB Plans

*MB0709090291 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 7 Sep 91 pp 1-2*

[Article by staff reporter and correspondent]

[Excerpt] The Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation] (OB) is threatening a bombing campaign against a "symbolic target" similar to last year's attack on the Blood Street taxi rank in Pretoria which injured 13 people, to avenge the Government's refusal to grant three OB hunger strikers indemnity.

An OB member, on condition of anonymity, told the SATURDAY STAR yesterday that the organisation's chief of staff Leonard Veenendaal was directly coordinating OB cells and units in the planned "revenge attacks."

The SATURDAY STAR informed police of the threat after Mr. Veenendaal confirmed that the information was OB policy.

At first Mr. Veenendaal appeared surprised but after he was read notes of an interview with the OB member he said: "Well, you have the information."

He would not be drawn on further details.

Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order said: "Any such proposal will be relentlessly opposed by the full resources of the police, and perpetrators will be hunted down as in all terror cases.

"I must add that the police have achieved a 90 percent success rate in the fight against rightwing terrorism, and we warn that we will better this record should they (the OB) adopt such a course of action.

"The season of violence is over. It solves nothing and is counter-productive and self-defeating," Captain Kotze said.

The source said that throughout the hunger strike by OB members Henry Martin, Adrian Maritz and Dr. Lood van Schalkwyk, the OB leadership had been getting and giving orders—and "all cells are getting ready for protest action."

"This will be symbolic target bombing—organised revenge attacks like the Blood Street taxi rank bombing.

"The policy through our leadership ranks is that you can only negotiate from a position of strength. We are not

soft and as a result of this action (the planned bombings) hundreds of our men will go underground.

"Our leadership has been restructured and it is tight and strong. Emotions in the OB and the right wing are very high concerning the trio in hospital.

"The OB chief of staff is directly co-ordinating all the OB cells and units to the state whereby they can be activated into immediate attack.

"Since suspending our struggle in December 1990, all our cells and units have stayed intact, armed and ready," the source said.

The Bloed Street bomb, as well as a computer bomb explosion in Durban last October which killed technician Nick Cruise, are crimes which led to the arrest of the three hunger strikers at the end of last year—crimes against which they unsuccessfully demanded indemnity from the Government.

During the interview with the OB member, it was clear he was anxious to hurry the delivery of his message.

He sat in the passenger seat of the SATURDAY STAR's vehicle in the parking lot of the Southdale shopping centre reading from handwritten notes.

He avoided elaborating or answering further questions.

As he read quickly from the notes, taken from a large, black briefcase, he frequently looked out of the car windows as afraid he was being watched.

The interview could not take place by telephone because his phone had possibly been tapped, he said. [passage omitted]

Right-Wing Leader Denies Plan

MB0809131091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1252 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Pretoria Sep 8 SAPA—Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation] (OB) leader Mr Nic Strydom on Sunday rejected charges that three right wing hunger strikers in a Pretoria hospital were secretly receiving food, or that the OB was planning a bombing blitz to "avenge" the government's refusal to grant the three indemnity.

In a telephonic interview from his home at Heidelberg, near Johannesburg, Mr Strydom said Mr Henry Martin and Mr Adrian Maritz were taking salt, because this helped them "to see better". He said he had not been allowed to see Mr Martin at the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital on Saturday, but hospital personnel had told him Mr Martin had been awake. However, Mr Maritz's wife, Karen, said on Saturday Mr Martin had not woken up at all on Saturday.

Mr Strydom, father of Barend Strydom who was jailed for killing eight black people in 1988, said he had been

upset by reports that the OB was planning a bombing blitz if the three died. "That is untrue," he said on Sunday.

"Our policy at this stage is to negotiate. Even if the men die, we won't resort to violence."

Mr Strydom said violence would be counterproductive, because it would only lead to more deaths and more people being jailed.

"We are worried there may be violence, but it won't be us. We are disciplined.

"Other people phoned us however and threatened if the three died they would resort to violence. I had to talk sternly to them to dissuade them from their path of violence.

"We are talking about the future of the country, not only about the lives of three men."

Asked about rumours that there was high-level contact with the government to resolve the situation, Mr Strydom insisted this was the case, but said he could not elaborate or identify the parties being negotiated with. "We don't know what the consequences can be if they die." The three are Mr Martin, who reportedly stopped eating on July 8, Mr Maritz (July 15) and Dr Lood van Schalwyk (July 22).

Viljoen Interviewed on NP Constitutional Proposals

MB0609111091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 2000 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Interview with Constitutional Development Minister Dr. Gerrit Viljoen by South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent Penny Smythe and journalists Mr. Shaun Johnson of THE STAR, Tim du Plessis of BEELD, and Sakola Sello of CITY PRESS, on the "Agenda" program in Johannesburg—live]

[Text] [Smythe] If I might start the ball rolling with the minister. Dr., one man one vote is what has been demanded by many people in this country, but the proposal as it is at present seems to give those who are rate payers, those who are owners of property, the possibility of a second vote. One with greater power definitely at local level, thereby almost making second-class citizens of those who don't have that advantage and depriving them of power at local level. How can you justify this?

[Viljoen] Well that is confined to local level. We do not propose additional votes on any basis for the regional government system or for the central government system, but we've had in the South African local government system, for instance in the Cape Province, representation specifically for property owners, for lessees, and we propose also tax payers to be added there. At the local government level the kind of services provided by a local government is particularly aimed at the home and

at the whole residential environment of people. And, therefore, we believe that those who own property, or who lease property, or who pay taxes to local government, have in addition to their ordinary qualifications as citizens together with all other lawful inhabitants of that area, a special claim to special representation.

[Smythe] Isn't it going back now to, sort of, unequal votes again?

[Viljoen] No, I don't think this would be an unequal vote. This is a specific case of specific circumstances. We believe justifying an accommodation of the interest of those people who have made perhaps the biggest part of their investment in the local area, where the local government provides the necessary services.

[Smythe] Right. Mr. Johnson, would you like to start on your side?

[Johnson] Yes. I wonder if I could start with a fairly broad question, Dr. Viljoen. It seems to me that in the wake of the Bloemfontein Congress there is some unease about whether the negotiations process, in the view of the National Party [NP], is as open-ended as we had assumed at the beginning when President de Klerk first put it forward. You yourself have said in parliament that you are not prepared to hand over power to people who are not experienced in running a sophisticated country, for example, and this week President de Klerk said that the National Party has the capacity to block a constitution which it believes is undemocratic. My question is: Are you not prescribing the outcome of the process? Who is to decide whether it is sufficiently democratic? Who is to decide whether the people are sufficiently sophisticated?

[Viljoen] We believe that the whole negotiation process, which in the view of the National Party should be based on a multiparty representative conference—that question should be made out there. We've made it quite clear that the agenda is open, in other words, there should be no preconditions excluding any views from being tabled on the agenda. However, different parties have different points of interest and different priorities, and it is to be accepted that in the negotiating process there would be a great variety of points of view put forward. And the very idea of negotiation is to try and find a compromise amongst different views which are not in accordance with each other, but which are in conflict and in disagreement with each other. That is the whole idea of negotiation. If that hadn't been the case there wouldn't have been a need for negotiation. Ultimately the result of the negotiating process should be acceptable to the largest possible majority of the people, as represented through their leaders, in a multiparty negotiating process.

[Smythe] Dr. Viljoen, you're making a point there that, you know, it's all open for negotiation, etc. What are you actually prepared to be flexible on?

[Viljoen] Well I think one shouldn't throw away one's cards. We have worked out constitutional proposals which we believe present the best option, most practical

solution for the realities of the South African situation. We have been very careful not to say that any of our aspects are bottom lines or nonnegotiables. We accept the fact that we negotiate introduces a certain openness, but we believe that what we've put forward in our proposals is valid, is practical, and is likely to produce the best result amongst alternatives for the realities of the South African situation.

[Smythe] Mr. Sello?

[Sello] If I understand you well Mr. Minister, are you actually saying the so-called value systems of the NP—if a majority of the people of South Africa say we reject this so-called value systems of the NP, the government is actually willing to see to it that the majority will prevail. In a nutshell is that the position of the NP?

[Viljoen] No. The position of the NP is that a new constitution doesn't seat a simple majority support, but a new constitution, which is really providing the framework for the whole population and for all sectors of the population to operate politically for a fairly long period into the future. That that should be acceptable to the leaders of the main political orientations of the country. And that a simple majority is insufficient. That we should seek a solution that would meet approval of more than just the majority, but also as many as possible of the, let us call them, minority groups in the country as well.

[Sello] But Dr. Viljoen, you have actually, rather the state president has in his speech in Bloemfontein made, what I perceive to be a threat that if the constitution militates against what the NP believes in you will use all the power in your ability to actually block that?

[Viljoen] No. I don't think the state president said that, nor did he imply that. The whole approach of the National Party has been to find a new constitution through negotiation. Negotiation implies a give and take, and though parties start off in a negotiation with fairly clear, strong, specific and definite positions—the fact of the negotiating process implies that there must be a give and take in order to achieve a compromise that will meet with the approval, not just of a [word indistinct] majority, but with as large a part of the population as a whole as is possible.

[Smythe] Mr. Du Plessis?

[Du Plessis] Dr. Viljoen, it seems to me this idea of a shared executive is one of the more controversial aspects of the National Party's plans. Now it looks rather strange to me: What's the use of an election if we have political parties going into an election battle, fighting each other, but after the election, within days they sit together in a shared executive, a shared presidency and a shared cabinet. What's the use? Isn't the function of an election to declare who is going to govern the country?

[Viljoen] I think the very fact that the system would require the different political parties to work together after the election should have an influence on the style of the election, on the intensity of the election. Our whole approach is to move away from the confrontational and polarized political approach where you have the government as against an opposition, which is the tradition in the United Kingdom, in America, but rather to move towards a new style, a new culture of politics where you seek as far as possible amongst the main parties and the main leaders a consensus, and an area of agreement.

[Smythe] But Doctor, where has that actually worked because there are very few countries where they've tried a rotating system, Yugoslavia being a case in point, where it hasn't worked. Who actually would end up running it? I mean if you had say Messrs. De Klerk, Buthelezi, and Mandela as the threesome, you would end up possibly with the two against one situation there, I mean who would actually run it?

[Viljoen] But I think our whole approach thus far has been to argue in terms of a majority as against a minority. We plead and we argue that the South African situation with the diversity in the population, with the different interests articulated through political parties requires a new culture where we rather seek agreement and consensus and convergence of views than a polarization, an opposition approach, which has been traditional thus far. We would have to adjust toward a new culture, and this culture is a thing which works in practice, especially in most European states where there are very few cases where a single party is in the majority position and controls the whole situation, and where there is a general pattern of parties working together in a joint effort to govern the country.

[Smythe] Mr. Sello.

[Sello] Mr. Minister, given the nature of the polarization in our country, it's probably seen as one of the worst polarized societies in the world. How is it practical that we can reach this kind of consensus that you are talking about? Apart from that, if I may wrap up the question, wouldn't the search for consensus actually lead to paralysis of whoever is in power, to the extent that certain governmental programs cannot be implemented?

[Viljoen] Well I don't think so. I think that in the South African situation seeking consensus would introduce a more viable form of government, what would be the alternatives? The alternative would be a simple majority government, which means that the party elected has full control, and those who are not part of the majority are for the period of office for which this election has been held will then be virtually ruled out. The other alternative is to have a one-party government. A third alternative is the approach of the extreme right-wing to have a partitioning or a cessation of a part of the state. We believe that the fourth option, namely that of a multi-party involvement as against a polarized involvement of

a majority party against the minorities will better accommodate the realities of the South African situation.

[Smythe] Mr. Johnson?

[Johnson] Dr., don't you face a problem in selling this concept in that many people across the political spectrum share the view that a multiparty democracy and coalitions are necessary and desirable in this country. But you have taken it quantumly further than that. Coalitions normally come about in western societies when the elections are being held, the various parties who have had a shake-up, they know what their strengths are, and they say well, we must go into coalition. It is a voluntary thing. What you are proposing, if I understand you correctly, is a structural insistence on a coalition, a multiparty coalition government. Now surely that is making nonsense, or at least making a unique contribution to democratic theory.

[Viljoen] It is certainly unique. It is unusual. But if we were to have a system where the head of the executive has all the powers of head of state and head of government concentrated in one person, the prize for which parties compete would be so attractive that the whole emphasis of the political system would be on differences, on polarization, on trying to get hold, for one particular party of the total control of power whilst we believe that the diversity of interests in South Africa require a government structure in which more than one party is involved and therefore more than one interest group in the population can feel that they are really represented in the corridors of power of government.

[Smythe] Alright, can I just take a break right there. We are going to break in a minute with a commercial break and then we can continue the discussion.

[Smythe] Welcome back. Mr. Du Plessis, a question from you.

[Du Plessis] Dr., if we can look for a brief moment at where we are right now. The state president said in his speech in Bloemfontein he feels or he thinks that a breakthrough is near. Yet the National Party's proposals are being rejected by the ANC [African National Congress], by the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], by the Conservative Party. How can the state president say a breakthrough is near if his proposals are rejected by them?

[Viljoen] But surely nobody expected the National Party to make proposals on lines proposed or accepted or propounded by the ANC or the PAC or whichever other party. It was surely to be expected that there were considerable differences in view with regard to future constitutional guidelines.

I think the point of the breakthrough is a procedural point. That we have reached the stage where the preparations for a multiparty conference have been carried so far that the multiparty conference should now start getting together, and also the dealing with what the ANC

at the end of April brought forward as a serious objection and an obstacle to starting multiparty discussions, namely, the question of violence has also been dealt with through a series of conferences and working groups in such a way that we can, I think, readily expect that on Saturday, 14 September, when different parties assemble, it is likely that there will be an agreement on a peace accord, a national peace accord that would vitally and materially contribute towards opening up the road for finally starting with a multiparty conference.

There is one concern that I have and this is the new prominence which the ANC is giving to their idea of a patriotic front or a patriotic front conference, which every time is again postponed, and it would seem to me—and I am a bit concerned about that—that this may be a new gimmick for dragging feet and for postponing, starting really with a multiparty conference and dealing with realities of negotiating a new constitution.

[Du Plessis] Can I just quickly, do you think that an agreement between the government and the ANC for instance, or let's involve Inkatha also: Do you think an agreement on constitutional proposals like these is possible at all?

[Viljoen] Oh yes. I think there will have to be a lot of give and take. As the state president himself said, I think in a press interview after the Bloemfontein conference, it is unlikely that any party will find in the final result exactly what it had proposed itself. It should be a give and take, and Mr. Mandela himself has more than once said that in the style of negotiation and of give and take there should be winners on all sides rather than winners as against losers.

[Smythe] Dr. Viljoen, we mentioned in our introduction to the debate this evening the situation of the judiciary having the right to state if a law is in conflict with the constitution or a bill of rights. Does this put the sovereignty of the courts above that of Parliament?

[Viljoen] Oh yes, most definitely. The British tradition of the sovereignty of Parliament which is empowered to overrule whatever law exists and even to deviate from anything prescribed by law would be replaced by what is an American and a German constitutional tradition, namely that the Constitution is sovereign, is supreme. That's why we emphasized constitutional rule in a participatory democracy as the sort of flag under which we are putting to sea our ship of state.

And in this respect the authority of the Supreme Court to test any governmental act, even a parliamentary act for its validity against the provisions of both the Constitution and the Fundamental Charter of Human Rights would be a vital element in a new constitution and this would be consonant with what is practiced in for instance, the United States and in Germany.

[Smythe] Mr. Johnson?

[Johnson] Could I change it slightly, Minister, and ask a question which I think goes to the heart of how people, especially black people in this country, perceive not only these proposals but the entire negotiations process, and that is to put the question to you very bluntly: Is it true as Minister Kobie Coetsee seemed to be suggesting in Bloemfontein this week that the government's implementation of the new policy, the launching of us on the road towards a new South Africa, was the result of unbearable pressure from sanctions and other elements rather than out of moral conviction and is this why no senior cabinet minister has seen fit to stand up and apologize for apartheid and its history?

[Viljoen] I think that would be a completely wrong interpretation of whatever any National Party leader has said. The whole process of coming to a conclusion that the path of separate development, of geographically separate political units which had been developed in the fifties and the sixties was a failure. It didn't produce the answer that was expected. It didn't open the doors towards a just dispensation as was required but in many cases resulted in injustice.

That was the process which I think really started in the mid-seventies when Prime Minister John Vorster at the time appointed the Erica Theron Commission which reported that all inhabitants of South Africa should share in political power. That led to the concept of the tricameral parliament and upon that the prime minister at the time, P.W. Botha, started investigations and consultations within the party to broaden the constitution so as to include also black South Africans on a basis of equal share in political power at all levels of government.

So this was a process that I think gathered momentum from the middle-seventies till this stage where the final setting aside of all definitions and of all influences on the constitution in terms of race and color have been finalized.

[Smythe] Dr., we were talking earlier about what the president, Mr. Sello was mentioning the president's speech yesterday. He mentioned in his speech sensitive issues of community orientated education and intimate community issues. What did he mean by that?

[Viljoen] When the president referred to neighborhood councils or at least when the National Party in its proposals refers to neighborhood councils it foresees the possibility that by virtue of legislation matters which are of particular importance to a community such as education and welfare could at least for a part be assigned by law to neighborhoods constituting themselves on a non-racial basis within the context of a local government area.

[Smythe] But isn't that giving them a great deal of power to possibly entrench racialism again?

[Viljoen] No. That must be very clear that there should be no possibility for a racially based approach in this matter and it should be so clearly defined that any act

contravening the prohibition on a racial or color qualifications or prescriptions should be declared invalid by the court.

[Smythe] Mr. Sello?

[Sello] Let's get back to the judiciary, Mr. Minister. If indeed our Supreme Court could interpret the constitution, why is there a need then for the protection of minority groups? Why isn't it sufficient for a bill of rights to take care of that aspect? And if one believes that his rights have been transgressed, his rights have been violated, he can always seek recourse in our courts.

[Viljoen] Well, we believe that there should be a system of checks and balances and that a single measure ensuring the even sailing of the ship of state would be insufficient. Therefore, we believe that there should be certain entrenchments in the constitution requiring enlarged majorities in the decisionmaking of Parliament.

It shouldn't be a general application but it should be with regard to certain basic and sensitive matters affecting the democratic and the economic basis of the Constitution. We believe there should be a bill of fundamental rights. We believe that the judiciary should have the right to ensure that acts of state are in accordance with these measures but we further also believe that part of the checks and balances is that there should be a devolution of power so that there is not an excessive centralization of all decisionmaking at the central, national level of the political structure but that there should also be constitutionally guaranteed powers of decisionmaking on the regional level and on the local government level.

So we are in favor of a system of checks and balances as is for instance typical in the American Constitution where they are very proud that they have this approach of checks and balances.

[Sello] The ANC is all for that. It is supportive of checks and balances, and even the bill of rights, but then the point of departure is that, that should be sufficient to take care of the needs of each and every individual citizen of the country, without having in the constitution a clause specifically protecting the group rights which is what the NP is suggesting.

[Smythe] Could we have a brief response please Dr. Viljoen?

[Viljoen] We believe that groups, but no longer as in the present constitution defined in racial terms, but groups defined through political parties which are the normal and natural structures for articulation of political needs, should be protected in terms of meaningful representation and meaningful participation when Parliament has to decide about the absolutely issues. In those cases we believe a simple majoritarian system is insufficient to ensure good government and peaceful growth towards national unity, towards nation building in South Africa.

[Smythe] Thank you Dr. Viljoen and thank you gentlemen for coming to join us on Agenda.

NP Congress Events Reported

MB0609192091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1905 GMT 6 Sep 91

[By Lorraine Braid]

[text] Durban Sept 6 SAPA—When the Natal Congress wrapped up business on Friday afternoon, it marked the end of four days of intense discussion by the National Party [NP] which resulted in unanimous approval for its proposals for a new constitutional dispensation.

The Federal Congress, which took place on Wednesday in Bloemfontein and was attended by about 1,200 delegates, was held for the sole purpose of explaining the constitutional proposals and receiving a mandate to use them as a framework for a new constitution. This mandate was unanimously given by Federal Congress and, again on Friday, about 300 delegates to the Natal Congress gave unanimous approval for the party leaders to further refine and develop the proposals.

Natal leader and minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr George Bartlett, opened the congress on Thursday and said the next 12 to 24 months would be crucial to the future of South Africa. He also referred to political killings and said there had been a deterioration, across the spectrum from left to right, of accepted Western standards of political behaviour. There was much evidence of a total disregard and disrespect of the democratic rights of individuals and political parties.

The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, explained the party's concept of a constitutional state in which the executive would not be able to challenge or remove a person's rights. In a future dispensation, it was envisaged courts of law would be able to challenge parliamentary action. He stressed it was important for all people to know their rights and obligations.

Two ministers, who had taken on new portfolios only a matter of days ago, both had their baptism of fire this week. Mr Hernus Kriel, minister of law and order, replied to motions expressing concern about the high crime rate.

He said he strongly supported the return of the bobby on the beat because visible policing was one of the strongest methods of crime prevention.

He also suggested, for the second time this week, that civilians should take over administrative duties of the police, who were being trained at great expense to sit in charge offices instead of being active in fighting crime.

The other "new" minister, Mr Leon Wessels, who has taken on the planning, provincial affairs and national housing portfolio, once again made a strong appeal for people to change their perceptions about squatters. They were not aliens from another planet, but South African citizens. He also spoke at length about the problems attached to social development and the need to improve their standard of living and quality of life.

Mr Wessels said he was angered and sad that people thought they could remain in their white ivory towers and lacked the sensitivity to understand the plight of those who needed assistance. Mr Eli Louw, minister of manpower, said a recently-completed report of the National Manpower Commission had recommended that domestic workers be incorporated into the Labour Relations and Basic Conditions of Employment Acts. The principles of the UIF and Workmen's Compensation Acts should also apply to domestics.

Cape NP leader and minister of economic co-ordination and public enterprises, Dr Dawie de Villiers, spoke at length about the need for economic growth to create jobs and conquer poverty. He said the government was committed to restricting state expenditure in real terms to not more than one percent per year.

With inflation being the number one enemy, it meant strict monetary and fiscal discipline was necessary. He reminded delegates there was no quick-fix solution and that it took a long time to turn a big ship around. He said the state controlled an extraordinarily large share in the economy and stressed the role of the state in this field had to be reduced.

Dr Org Marais, minister of trade and industries and tourism, announced that the Liquor Act was being revised with a view to deregulation and the proposed new Tourism Act would repeal various earlier acts including those dealing with tour guides, travel agents and hotels. He said a committee was busy investigating the question of charter flights and that a white paper on government's tourist strategy would soon be released.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of constitutional development, explained the constitutional proposals to delegates. He said it had been decided not to define minority groups which would need protection. It had rather been accepted political parties would be the best instruments through which groups could be protected.

Mr Piet Clase made his last official appearance at a congress before retiring from politics and as own affairs minister of education and culture. He warned that compulsory tuition fees for scholars was in the offing.

State President F.W. de Klerk closed the congress, saying the NP would continue to work towards peaceful negotiation with full recognition of the rights of all parties to take part.

HNP Leader on NP Proposals

MB0709064091 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] The leader of the HNP [Reformed National Party], Mr. Jaap Marais, says the National Party's [NP] constitutional proposals are a blueprint for the demise of whites, and their submission to a black majority government. In his opening address at the HNP's congress in Pretoria, Mr. Marais labeled as sheer folly the proposal

for a presidency of three to five leaders with a rotating chairmanship. He said the HNP would not participate in negotiations which, he said, amounted to handing over power in installments. On the government's standpoint that granting indemnity to rightwing hunger strikers would undermine the judicial system, Mr. Marais said the minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, had undermined the system by releasing 50,000 prisoners since last year.

NP, ANC Seek International Support

MB0809145091 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Sep 91 p 4

[Report by David Breier: "NP and ANC in Race for World Support"]

[Text] The race is on between the National Party [NP] and the African National Congress [ANC] to market their rival constitutional plans to the world to gain international support.

The foreign diplomatic community in South Africa expects the Nats and the ANC to lobby intensively to gain international support for their plans.

While there are many superficial similarities between the two constitutional plans, both sides acknowledge there are profound differences.

The ANC plan amounts to majority rule with some minority protection through a Bill of Rights, independent judiciary and two-chamber parliament.

The ANC says the NP plan is designed to prevent "democratic majority rule" and to entrench "minority domination".

The Nat plan presented to an NP federal congress in Bloemfontein this week, is a complex system of statutory checks and balances designed to reduce majority power.

So far indications are that the way of curbing central government abuses provided there is effective control of security forces and distribution of resources to poorer regions.

However, diplomats are wary about NP proposals that the constitution should legislate for a coalition government.

The Nats want a collegial presidency of three to five members representing more than one party. They also favour a formula to enforce a multi-party Cabinet.

The ANC is highly critical of any attempt to enforce a coalition government artificially by law. In western Europe coalition arrangements are freely entered into by parties on the basis of their interests and support and are not mandatory by law, the ANC points out.

Diplomats believe the ANC has a strong point here and that artificial coalitions enforced by constitution are

impractical—as in the case of the joint presidency in Yugoslavia now wracked by civil war.

This week the Democratic Party [DP] also published its constitutional proposals. While the DP is careful not to choose sides between the NP and ANC, the DP proposals are mostly closer to those of the NP. DP constitutional spokesman Denis Worrall said the DP supported decentralisation in the form of a "full-blooded federation".

The DP is also in favour of a constitution stipulating proportional representation in the Cabinet, although the DP favours a directly elected President.

Political scientist Hermann Gliomee this week predicted there would be "frantic international lobbying" by both ANC and NP in an effort to prove their own brand of democracy was the genuine kind and most suitable for South Africa.

Professor Giliomee described the NP model as an "amicable agreement" based on the Swiss system in which a Cabinet is elected by the two chambers of parliament in terms of a formula. The NP proposal for maximum devolution of power to regional and local level is close to the Swiss model, he says.

In addition, he says the NP plan curbs majority power in a proposed senate in which all regions have equal representation—giving the sparsely populated northern Cape the same representation as the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging]—along the lines of the U.S. Senate.

He says the ANC proposes the German model of majority rule which is not a classic form of Westminster winner-takes-all, but which makes it possible for one of the two largest parties to be kept out of government for a prolonged period.

De Klerk Says No Alternative to Reform Process

*MB0609171491 Johannesburg SABA in English
1710 GMT 6 Sep 91*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sept 6 SABA—There was no alternative to the reform process currently underway in South Africa, President F.W. de Klerk said in Bloemfontein on Friday night. "We simply have to escape from the political, economic and social cul de sac in which we have been trapped for too long."

Delivering the President C.R. Swart memorial lecture at the University of the Orange Free State, Mr de Klerk said if people clung to the dispensation which had placed virtually all power with a white minority, a destructive power struggle would be inevitable. Mr de Klerk said there was no suggestion that the National Party would surrender, or yield to pressure, as a first step to domestic collapse and deterioration.

"Our clear target is a fair, peaceful, and steady political dispensation in which all the people of the country would

be able to maximally develop their skills and talents on all levels of life, without any form of abuse of power, repression, domination or prejudice," Mr de Klerk said.

Comments on Multiparty Conference

*MB0709174091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 7 Sep 91*

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says the proposed multiparty conference on a new just and democratic constitution is in sight. Speaking in Bloemfontein where he delivered the C.R. Swart memorial lecture, the president said the significant progress made recently regarding the combating of violence and intimidation resulted in an agreement which should be settled at the peace conference next Saturday [14 September].

[Begin recording] [SABC reporter James Scholtz] The state president said there was no alternative to the reform process currently under way in the country. He said South Africa must simply escape from the political, economic, and social cul de sac in which it has been trapped for so long.

[De Klerk] We are moving forward toward a new constitutional dispensation, a new era of nation building, economic progress, and closer relations with the rest of the world. May we soon make a breakthrough to real negotiations which will lead to a new constitution and a new beginning, which will ensure stability, which will make dynamic economic growth a reality, which will bring hope for many and also security for those who have a lot to lose. I believe this is within our reach. [end recording]

De Klerk Confirms Meeting Angola's Do Nascimento

*MB0609144691 Johannesburg SABA in English
1422 GMT 6 Sep 91*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 6 SABA—State President F.W. de Klerk had met with Angola's Minister of Territorial Administration Lopo do Nascimento this week, Mr de Klerk's office confirmed in Pretoria. Reports said Mr Do Nascimento, the principal Angolan government negotiator in the Namibian peace agreement, would have a message from his government for Mr de Klerk. It is believed they also discussed South Africa's position during the peace process in Angola, made possible by a ceasefire agreement with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrilla movement.

Right-Wing Hunger Strikers End Fast

*MB0909115591 Johannesburg SABA in English
1123 GMT 9 Sep 91*

[By Norman Patterton]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 9 SABA—The three rightwing hunger-strikers ended their fast at 1pm [1100 GMT] on

Monday, lawyer Mr Wim Cornelius said in Pretoria. Mr Cornelius told a news conference at the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital that the decision had been taken because the Department of Justice had made it clear it would not grant indemnity to the men.

The decision was reached after a meeting at the hospital between the three pro deo advocates for the men, officials from the attorney-general's office, the security services, Mr Cornelius and Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation] leader Mr Nic Strydom. Mr Cornelius said the trio—Briton Mr Henry Martin, fasting since July 8, Mr Adrian Maritz (July 15) and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk (July 22)—would also accept bail of R[and]5,000 each.

Their families would have to provide the money and it was unclear when bail would be posted. The three would be put on an "intensive liquid days" and it would be days before they could have solid food, Mr Cornelius said.

The Orde Boerevolk men had also undertaken to testify before the statutory commission on intimidation, but it would take at least one to three months before they would be up to this or to appearing in court. Bail conditions included a requirement to remain in the hospital until they were given a clean bill of health by the hospital authorities.

Once released they would have to report to the police daily and alert the authorities before leaving the magisterial district of Pretoria. The men were further required to surrender their passports, to make no press statements, and not to interfere with state witnesses.

Mr Cornelius said he had received an indication that a medical report on the men would be made available to him soon. "They (the fasting trio) are prepared to release it (to the public) to show they have not been living a lie," he said. The trio were critical but able to follow Monday's deliberations.

They had been drinking 2.5[liters] of "electrolytic solution" daily to prevent them from slipping into comas.

Mr Cornelius ventured that the prohibition on media statements had been imposed because the authorities wanted to "prevent the case being heard in the streets instead of in court."

Orde Boerevolk leader Nic Strydom said: "I am glad it has at last ended."

Mrs Karen Maritz and Mrs H. van Schalkwyk were at the hospital again on Sunday to support their husbands. The three went on the hunger strike because they argued they should be indemnified from charges relating to bomb blasts in Pretoria and Durban. They have also claimed that they had been agents for the South African security services.

Durban Hunger Strikers Against Talks With ANC

MB0909121591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0954 GMT 9 Sep 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Sept 9 SAPA—Two Durban rightwing hunger-strikers on the 22nd day of their fast and facing seven counts of murder, have distanced themselves from Orde Boerevolk [Order of the Boer Nation] leader Mr Nic Strydom for his preparedness to negotiate with the African National Congress [ANC].

Piet Botha and Adriaan Smuts are in Westville Hospital and were due to appear in court on Monday. The clerk of Durban's Supreme Court said, however, the men would not be appearing on Monday due to their hospitalisation. The two men have been accused of shooting at a busload of black commuters, killing seven people on October 17 last year.

The two claim the attack was politically motivated and in revenge for the stabbing of a number of white people by a group of black men on Durban's beachfront earlier that day.

Meanwhile, a close friend of the hunger-strikers, Mr Das van Wyk and the wife of Mr Smuts travelled from Richards Bay to visit the men this weekend. In a statement on behalf of the two, Mr Van Wyk said they strongly disapproved of ANC President Nelson Mandela's visit to the Pretoria hunger-strikers last week.

"We reject with contempt the unauthorised undertaking from Mr Strydom to negotiate with the ANC," their statement said. They further committed themselves to continuing their fast until the "unfairness with regard to the freeing of rightwing political prisoners is resolved".

Mr Van Wyk expressed concern for the condition of Mr Botha who, he said, had lost almost 12kg and was an "unnaturally yellow colour". He was also suffering from a stomach ulcer and diarrhoea. Mr Smuts said Mr Botha had recently undergone a heart bypass operation and expressed fear his heart may not handle the strain of his fast. Mr Van Wyk said Mr Smuts had lost 9kg but "looked good".

"Both were satisfied with their treatment and again confirmed that they were continuing their hunger strike and did not concern themselves too much with the Pretoria hunger-strikers. Their circumstances are of a completely different nature."

The men face charges of seven counts of murder, 25 counts of attempted murder, possession of a machine gun and ammunition and possession of hand grenades, according to their charge sheet. They have, however, applied for indemnity, claiming their actions were politically motivated, and have vowed to fast to the death to highlight their plight.

One of the co-accused in the trial, Mr Eugene Marais, was sentenced to death seven times earlier this year and will appeal against his sentence, possibly later this year.

SACP Criticizes Gorbachev, Banning of CPSU

*MB0909142491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1328 GMT 9 Sep 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 9 SAPA—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev seems to be more concerned with hanging on to his job "at whatever price" than with rescuing Socialism, the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] has said in a detailed response to last month's failed coup. With the break-up of the union of 15 Soviet republics underway, the SACP warned against the domination of smaller republics by the "great Russian chauvinism which (Boris) Yeltsin is already fanning".

The analysis, by the internal leadership group of the SACP, appears in the September edition of *Umsebenzi*, the party's official organ, which will be published on Thursday. Despite the seriousness of the crisis facing Communism, there is no need for a "dramatic u-turn" by the SACP, according to the analysis. The free market system Mr Yeltsin and others are promising will not benefit the majority, it added.

The problem with Mr Gorbachev's 'Perestroika' reform process is it has been a revolution from above instead of from below. The once all-powerful Soviet Communist Party was also roundly criticised by its SA counterpart.

"It said and did nothing—either against the coup, or even in favour of the coup. It was absent as a political force in the crucial hours after the crumbling of the coup as well. It is clear that the CPSU was internally divided and paralysed." However, "having noted the massive failure of the CPSU, at the same time we condemn absolutely the anti-democratic banning of the party in many republics, and its unconstitutional and summary suspension by Gorbachev.

"As general secretary, Gorbachev had no power to unilaterally suspend the party. That right belongs to the party congress alone." Mr Gorbachev's reforms have lacked an overall coherence: "While restructuring was essential, the process has been one of zig-zags."

This has also been evident in the soviet leader's stand since the coup failed. "In the early hours after his return to Moscow he spoke of a socialist renewal. But since then, very little has been heard of the word 'Socialism'.

"Gorbachev has seemed to be far more concerned with preserving his presidency, at whatever price, than with rescuing the socialist project," the SACP charged. Its criticisms, however, in no way underrate the enormous difficulties facing Mr Gorbachev, nor are they a justification for the illegal coup which has derailed the process of socialist reconstruction even more, according to the

analysis. The essential cause of the crisis was still "the separation of Socialism and democracy".

"While the depth and speed of these latest events need to be taken very seriously, there is no call for a dramatic u-turn by the SACP. The fundamental correctness of our analyses of the crisis in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are confirmed by the latest events. Instead of a deepening of democratic participation, the brand of Socialism that had developed in these countries was stifled by massive bureaucracies."

It is probable a highly distorted Capitalism will emerge along lines presently witnessed in Eastern Europe. "The 'free market' that Yeltsin and others are promising will not benefit the majority of the working people. Sooner or later, we are confident that socialist forces and working people will regroup to defend what is left of their revolution, to learn from errors, and to advance once more..."

ANC on Status of Students Studying in USSR

*MB0709054291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0139 GMT 7 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 6 SAPA—The Soviet Union will accept no new foreign students from September next year, but more than 100 ANC [African National Congress] students in that country will stay until they have completed their studies, the African National Congress said on Friday [6 September]. The ANC confirmed, however, that air travel arrangements had been made for the return of ANC students who had completed their study courses.

Earlier this week, an ANC exile studying at the Lumumba University in Moscow said about 100 ANC members were among students from African countries being expelled from the Soviet Union. In a telephone call to relatives in Johannesburg, the ANC member, who did not want to give his name, said they were told by Soviet authorities that they would have to leave the country by November 9. Most of the ANC cadres are students at a Soviet military academy, while others are studying politics, law and medicine at various institutions.

Other African countries affected by the expulsions are Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Congo. The source said the affected people had enjoyed the protection of the Communist Party. He speculated that the dissolution of the Communist Party was behind the move.

On Friday, however, the ANC said it had not received news of the expulsions and instead had been assured by its chief representative in Moscow that its members could complete their studies. "The only ANC students for whom air transport arrangements are being made by the Soviet authorities are for those who have completed their studies. The balance of the ANC students (over 100) are in classes and will remain in the Soviet Union until they too have completed their respective courses of

studies. The Soviet authorities have indicated that they will no longer facilitate any new foreign students as of September, 1992. This new ruling applies not only to ANC students but all foreign students."

Businessman Denies Ever Dealing in Weapons

MB0709135591 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Sep 91 p 2

[By Pat Sidley]

[Text] Michael Iunez Carvalho, the man named in Yugoslavia as the broker behind the Croatian arms deal, is a small-time international trader operating out of a converted house in Jan Smuts Avenue, Rosebank.

Carvalho, who lives in Randburg, vehemently denied this week that he had ever dealt in weapons.

He was formerly employed by the Premier Group subsidiary, Teltron, where he said he worked as a salesman. "Do I look like an arms dealer. Do international arms dealers live in small 'pondokkies' [shanties] in Blairgowrie?" he asked.

Confronted with THE WEEKLY MAIL's information, Carvalho said he had no dealings with Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] and asked if the reporter had any contacts at Armscor who he could telephone to "clear this thing up."

However, he also said that when he had spotted THE WEEKLY MAIL's photographer taking a picture of him "from an unmarked car" he had "called a contact of

mine in Pretoria to find out what was going on." He refused to be drawn on the contact.

Carvalho says his company trades internationally in such small-time commodities as plastic sun visors—and he produced a few to make the point—and fruit, fruit juice and brandy.

"The closest I ever came to an arms deal was to send some truncheons and shields to England from a small company in Vereeniging," he says.

He told THE WEEKLY MAIL the "misunderstanding" must have arisen over a business card he handed someone with a Canadian accent in a bar at the Rosebank Hotel. He had, he said, struck up a conversation with the man and had spoken about his trade with Eastern European countries and handed over his card.

"That is how this business works," he said.

He admitted he had met arms buyers Anton Kikas and Paul Restorick, but tried to draw a distinction between the man with a Canadian accent, and Kikas who is a Canadian of Croatian extraction. He denied knowing anything about Dexco and Deltech, the companies abroad linked to the arms deal, and said he had never heard of the names.

The firm working out of the Jan Smuts house is Ethcor Trading, a close corporation which Carvalho says he started after leaving Teltron. However, he says he works largely on his own through his own firm called CMD.

Carvalho refused to return several telephone calls from THE WEEKLY MAIL. His secretary said she had given him the messages but he had left the office.

Angola

Dos Santos, Brazil's Collor de Mello Meet

MB0909162491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello began his first visit to the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] yesterday and Radio Angola reporters have been accompanying the Brazilian head of state as he goes about his work schedule.

Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, his Angolan counterpart, began official bilateral talks with a two-hour meeting today. Brazilian Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Francisco Rezek spoke to Radio Angola after that meeting.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] [Words indistinct] about the peace process [words indistinct] cooperation [words indistinct]?

[Rezek] The political situation in the RPA is very promising. Every country that is Angola's friend—that is just about every member of the international community, even though some have yet to normalize their relations with this country—was very happy with developments in this nation. They place great hopes on the vitality and speed of this peace process. There are some ways in which those countries that are closest to Angola, Brazil included, can move toward concrete cooperation. I have met with (?various officials) [words indistinct] cooperation [words indistinct].

[Reporter] I would like to ask a question, Mr. Minister: Could you give us any information about the meeting the Angolan and Brazilian heads of state have just had?

[Rezek] It was a very cordial meeting in which every issue of common interest was discussed with great sincerity. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke at length about the political situation in this country, his hopes, and his views, (?most of which) coincided with our own [words indistinct] bilateral cooperation; the issues of debt, trade, and payments; the oil issue; and the issue of eventual Brazilian assistance in a noneconomic field. For example, the Brazilian Navy would like to help Angola within the framework of the UN Law of the Sea Convention [words indistinct] put its technology to use to (?establish) the continental shelf and the (?erosion) of that shelf; the delimitation of the territorial sea waters [words indistinct] and in other sectors. Much has also been said about a project [words indistinct] integrated centers for assistance [words indistinct] and Angola's possible use of the technology that Brazil has been developing. It is a low cost project and it will help with the education of large numbers of children.

President Collor de Mello is deeply committed to that project. He has expressed his interest in [words indistinct] that Angola should be informed about it to decide whether it would be interested in that sort of experience.

[Reporter] Are there any guarantees that the upcoming meeting of the joint Angolan-Brazilian commission will be held this year?

[Rezek] Should it not be held this year, it will be held early next year, within the first few weeks of 1992.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Rezek] I thank you. [end recording]

Need for Cooperation Discussed

MB0909201491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Fernando Collor de Mello, his Brazilian counterpart, visited Gameque village this afternoon and made their first public statements since the beginning of the Brazilian head of state's visit. Gameque village has the largest concentration of Brazilians living in Luanda city. During the visit, a young Brazilian girl asked the two heads of states to comment on the effects of the Angolan peace accords on bilateral cooperation and common interests. The Angolan head of state answered the first question in the following manner:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] I think that peace will not alter our multifaceted bilateral relations. They will not be altered because peace will now allow Brazil and Angola to study new ways to strengthen their friendship and find new areas for cooperation.

I think that our bilateral cooperation will develop even further in the wake of President Collor de Mello's visit. In his meetings with me, President Collor de Mello has said that Brazil wants to strengthen friendly relations and expand cooperation with Angola.

The Angolan people want the same. Obviously, we will support every Brazilian and Angolan effort to strengthen bilateral friendly relations and cooperation. [end recording]

In turn, President Collor de Mello spoke about the common interests linking Brazil and Angola.

[Begin De Mello recording] First, Brazil's greatest interest is to strengthen the fraternal, historical, and cultural ties that have united us for so long. Second, Brazil would like to fortify, thicken, and strengthen economic trade links. I believe that those two aims can be achieved under the leadership of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and of his Brazilian counterpart. [end recording]

Dos Santos Hosts Dinner

MB0909214091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1916 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during dinner in honor of Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello in Luanda on 9 September—recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr. Fernando Collor de Mello, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil; excellencies; ladies and gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that we welcome Your Excellency and, through you, we would like to extend our friendly greetings to our sister people in Brazil.

I would like to salute Your Excellency and your delegation on behalf of all Angolan people. I hope Your Excellency will feel as much at home here as you might in Brazil. This visit will help us find ways to improve bilateral relations and strengthen our mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation.

Angola and Brazil are linked by powerful historical ties and cultural affinities. Angola and Brazil use Portuguese as their common language. Because we are aware of this and other factors, the Angolan and Brazilian Governments have displayed a great political willingness to cooperate in every sphere and play a major role in the healthy development of our relations.

Your Excellency: You are bringing us the warmth and friendship of the Brazilian people at a crucial time in the history of Angola. This is a gesture that we appreciate from the bottom of our hearts and which is in line with Brazil's consistent moral solidarity with the great achievements of the Angolan people. President Jose Sarney, who preceded Your Excellency in the Presidency of your country, also gave us the pleasure of his official and friendly presence immediately after the failed Gbadolite peace attempt in June 1989, at a time when the Angolans thought the war was over.

He was the first head of state to share that truce with us here in Angola. Unfortunately, that was a short-lived truce. When national independence was proclaimed in November 1975, Brazil was the first country in the world to recognize the Angolan state. By the same token, Your Excellency is the first head of state to visit Angola after the signing of the peace accords on 31 May, a date which marked by one of the most important events in our country's recent history.

We hereby convey our satisfaction with Brazil's consistent foreign policy toward, respect for, and trust in the Angolan people. The feelings of the Angolan people are reciprocal. Thus, it is in an atmosphere of fraternity and friendship that we would like to share with Your Excellency our people's great joy for having achieved lasting peace. Today, we can finally view the future with greater security so that we transform Angola's enormous economic potential into material wealth. We hope that Brazil will be able to add its economic, technical, and scientific cooperation so that we can meet that major challenge.

We believe that economic cooperation projects in the energy and oil sectors will be major foundations for Angola's future development. The Capanga hydroelectric complex is a case in point and it is important that its completion should occur within the set deadlines. Angola is also enjoying greater Brazilian entrepreneurial

participation. Our national reconstruction project is to be carried out within the context of the market economy currently being established in the country and it will allow Brazilian investments to be made within the framework of a more realistic and expert institutional framework. Brazil's scientific and technological development, as well as its positive experiences in the field of education, assure us that bilateral cooperation in that sphere will grow even further, thereby contributing to increased technical and scientific skills among the Angolan people.

We are open to Brazil's initiatives. We hope we will measure up to the expectations that peace will certainly have brought to the international community in general, and Brazil in particular, concerning the Angolan market.

Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen: We have followed with attention and interest your excellency's efforts to stabilize the Brazilian economy and place it on a par with the great economies of the world. Brazil has been doing this within the context of an internationally adverse economic system that is still characterized by major injustices toward the countries in the Southern Hemisphere. It has not been easy to break down the walls created by the present international economic and financial system. The world is increasingly concerned with economic and social issues, as well as with mankind's survival. Brazil may yet, and we hope it will, play an important role in the Southern Hemisphere. We have faith in the thrust that Brazil will give to the development of South-South relations. Our bilateral relations bear witness to that.

In addition, we have noted that Brazil enjoys good relations with other Lusophone African countries. Within a political framework, it has displayed the moral and political solidarity we should all show toward the sister people of East Timor who are fighting for self-determination; toward the sister people of Mozambique, who are seeking peace and stability; and toward the forces that want to eliminate apartheid and build a nonracial democracy in South Africa.

Your Excellency: Kindly allow me to toast our friendly relations. To the good health of your excellency and your excellency's wife.

UNITA Reconsidering Role in Joint Commission

*MB0909195891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1920 GMT 9 Sep 91*

[Text] The Standing Committee of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Political Commission said today that it is likely to reconsider its participation in the proceedings of the CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission]. According to UNITA, the government has violated the peace accords, and, therefore, its delegation to the CCPM has been issued with new instructions. A communique issued in Jamba says that the Angolan peace process is in danger

in view of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' dishonesty. UNITA's accusations are also leveled against the Portuguese Government for favoring the Angolan Government.

UNITA is willing to send its vice president, Jeremias Chitunda, to the CCPM as long as Minister Lopo do Nascimento resumes his role as head of the government delegation. On the visit to Angola by the Portuguese head of government, UNITA says that Cavaco Silva deliberately supported the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. UNITA also accused the Portuguese prime minister of rejecting UNITA's proposals for a meeting with Jonas Savimbi during his visit to our country.

In view of the seriousness of the accusations made by UNITA's Political Commission, the government will meet tomorrow. A reliable source said that tomorrow the government will comment on the very serious allegations contained in UNITA's official communique which has already been reported by most world radio services.

The UNITA communique clashes with recent statements made by officials involved with the CCPM who said that the latter's role has been positive. Elias Salupeto Pena, head of UNITA's delegation to the CCPM, said during a debate organized by Radio Nacional that everything was going well, and that there was no need to take up arms again. Specifically, he said that one does not resolve problems by pointing the finger.

[Begin Pena recording] We have evaluated the activities carried out by the CCPM over the past 60 days. One of the principles that we adopted to achieve better results in this process was not merely to point our finger. We must acknowledge that steps have in fact been taken and that the sides have made (?progress). Likewise, we must accept that this complex (?process) will not be a bed of roses. There might be difficulties, but will it be by pointing the finger that our difficulties will be resolved? No. We must recognize the situation and make efforts to resolve the problem. [end recording]

UNITA Communique Says Peace Process in Danger

MB1009070391 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Communique from the Standing Committee of the Political Commission of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola issued in Jamba on 8 September—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The Standing Committee of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, Political Commission and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, General Staff met in Jamba from 5-7 September 1991 to thoroughly examine the implementation of the Bicesse Accords and the extent

and influence of the Portuguese head of government's visit to Angola, particularly his visit to Luena [Moxico Province].

2. The UNITA Standing Committee and the FALA General Staff unanimously reached the following conclusions:

A. The peace process in Angola is in danger in view of the dishonesty of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT. His statements clearly show that he still maintains his old intentions expressed at Gbadolite [Zaire] in February 1989. It is worth stressing here that it was the MPLA that was defeated at the last assault in Mavinga.

B. The Minse, Ministry of State Security, murderous wrath is being increasingly unleashed against UNITA soldiers and sympathizers throughout the country. This was shown by the death of Lieutenant Andre Segunda of the Joint Verification and Control Commission at Catumbela Airport on 3 September 1991. It was demonstrated by the deliberate attack on (Uacucungo) town on 5 September 1991. This is being shown at Piri in northern Angola where the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, are occupying areas abandoned by FALA forces who are moving to confinement areas. This is equally being shown in Chiede where FAPLA Commander Cahossi's tanks have besieged and dispersed the civilian population under UNITA's Brigadier Samuel Chwale's command. This is being shown by the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 led by General Pericles Ferreira Gomes who does not enforce the FAPLA confinement. This was shown by the Minse's arbitrary arrest of two university students—Albino Lahoca and Valentim Caleiro—who are UNITA sympathizers on 4 September 1991.

C. Of the 3,000 members of the government of the People's Republic of Angola, RPA, who were held by UNITA as prisoners of war, 848 have already been handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross. Of the tens of thousands of UNITA members who were detained and continue to be detained by the MPLA as prisoners of war however, only 234 have so far been released. The RPA Government has declined to disclose the exact number of UNITA members detained in its prisons.

3. UNITA would like to remind the MPLA-PT and the Portuguese Government that after 31 May 1991, the current Luanda government is merely a transitional government. It is neither legal nor legitimate in the light of the multiparty democratic system enshrined in the Bicesse Accords.

A. UNITA and its FALA forces will not accept any further humiliation without response. It will use the means at its disposal. We desire peace and we have sacrificed military victory in favor of a peace that benefits the Angolan people, but never a peace to the MPLA-PT's style.

B. UNITA is ready to send to the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, its Vice President Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda as long as Minister Lopo Fortunato do Nascimento—both capable negotiators of the Estoril accords—resumes his role as head of the RPA Government on the CCPM. Otherwise, UNITA will immediately reconsider its participation in the CCPM proceedings.

4. Jamba is a political conquest over imperialism, as was the case of London under the command of Winston Spencer Churchill against Nazism. Jamba will not close down today. It will never close down in the history of Angola, even with the installation of UNITA's principal delegation in Luanda.

5. With regard to the visit of the current Portuguese head of government to Luanda and Luena, this was nothing more than a deliberate support for the MPLA-PT and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, as was the case during the Sao Tome and Principe elections. There is no Portuguese community in Luena. There was no logistical or protocol problem which should have made Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva not to accept alternative venues, such as Huambo, Lobito [Benguela Province], and Lubango [Huila Province] to meet with the UNITA president. Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva was advised by the Standing Committee of the UNITA Political Commission and friends of peace in Angola not to take part in a clearly staged show.

6. The MPLA-PT government is clearly violating and torpedoing the peace accords. Accordingly, the UNITA delegation on the CCPM is currently receiving new instructions. Likewise, all the UNITA armed forces are called upon to observe maximum vigilance until the bad atmosphere created by the MPLA-PT chairman is clarified. We shall continue to favor peace only when it does not humiliate the struggle of the humble Angolan people or our African identity.

The struggle triumphs, united we shall win. The year of the defense of the Angolan identity for the conquest of democracy.

[Issued] Jamba, 8 September 1991

[Signed] Standing Committee of the UNITA Political Commission

Botswana

Minister Explains Decentralization in Local Government

MB1009114391 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network
in English 1910 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] The acting president and minister of local government, lands, and housing, Mr. Peter Mmusi, says the machinery of local government in Botswana reflects a long tradition of the democratic decentralization of decisionmaking. Presenting a paper on local authorities in parliament today, Mr. Mmusi observed that local

authorities have developed rapidly since independence, adding that they provide a wide range of services to local populations.

He said in the 1989-90 financial year, local authorities spent about 150 million pula on their current budgets and employed about 11,000 people. The house further heard that this rapid development had severely strained the capacity of local authorities. Mr. Mmusi said further expansion and development of the capacity of local authorities was required in order to make real the aspirations in the field of rural development and decentralization.

He further explained the set up of his ministry and its role in the development of the country. He said local authorities depend on the central government to meet 90 percent of their expenditures. He said during NDP [National Development Plan] 7, emphasis would be laid on increasing the financial accountability of all local authorities so that each has discretionary control over a larger share of its total revenue. Financial accountability, he said, would be expanded by establishing a revenue sharing formula which automatically allocates to the local authorities a specified share of designated national revenues.

Mr. Mmusi further told the house that during the planned period, local authorities will be expected to improve collection muscle and reduce accumulated arrears as a first priority to an improved revenue bank. Machinery to collect arrears in service levying, building materials, loans, and property rates will be reinforced and strengthened by the provision of legal personnel to local authorities. He explained that the principle of cost recovery will also be expanded to all projects, rather than its application being on the accelerated urban land services program only. Mmusi said there was need to continue to apply the policy of decentralization and consultation in various ways, noting that consultation was a key principle in rural development.

On land use planning, Mr. Mmusi said it was crucial to ensure proper land allocation, development, and management of land resources. To facilitate this, he said, the land use [word indistinct] process has been divided into two phases. The first is the zoning phase which involves the dividing of the country's land into zones for different uses. The second is the management phase in which details pertaining to the suitability of a particular land area are determined for different land types and to ensure that such intended land uses have less environment consequences.

Mr. Mmusi said land boards will continue to be responsible for the implementation of district land use plans and will allocate land for different uses for the economic development of the different sections of the population.

Lesotho

Minister of Information and Broadcasting Appointed

MB1009123091 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1130 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] The office of the military council has announced the appointment of a new minister for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Honorable Chief Patric Jonathan Molapo, hitherto minister without portfolio in the Office of the Military Council has replaced the honorable Captain Pius Tanki Molapo as minister of information and broadcasting.

The change separates the administration of the two ministries of foreign affairs, and information and broadcasting. The honorable Captain Pius Tanki Molapo, hitherto minister of foreign affairs and information, will henceforth hold the single portfolio of minister of foreign affairs.

Mozambique

Communique on Measures To Halt Crime Wave

MB0909145291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Joint Communique from Maputo City Defense and Security Forces issued on 6 September in Maputo—read by announcer]

[Text] The increasing violence and crime wave in Maputo city is a matter of deep concern to our government structures at all levels, particularly the Maputo City Defense and Security Forces. Many preventive and punitive measures have been and continue to be taken to halt this situation and reestablish peace and security in the city.

The proliferation of different kinds of firearms in the hands of outlaws and their arrogance is one of the main reasons for insecurity.

To end this situation, the Defense and Security Forces Joint Command would like to call on all those illegally possessing firearms or military articles to voluntarily surrender them to their nearest police stations or military barracks within 15 days.

The Defense and Security Forces Joint Command also appeals to people to report to the nearest police station, military barracks, militia, or activist groups, all those illegally carrying or involved in the sale of firearms. People are called upon to report to their nearest police stations all those highly suspected of involvement in criminal activity.

For action, please contact your police station or the Mozambique People's Police Operations Unit through the following telephone numbers: 428708 or 31576.

[Issued] Maputo, 6 September 1991

Army Reportedly Kills 438 Renamo 'Bandits'

MB0909205491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] In operations carried in southern, central, and northern Mozambique in August, Border Guard Troops units captured three Mozambicans involved in the sale of pistols. A source with the General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces said that 186 individuals who crossed the border illegally were also captured during the operations. The source added that Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] units killed 438 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits in operation carried out throughout the country in August. FAM units also captured 68 Renamo bandits and substantial quantities of war materiel. More than 800 civilians forced to live in Renamo captivity were freed.

150,000 in Urgent Need of Food Aid in Inhambane

MB1009114091 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] More than 150,000 people are in urgent need of food aid in Inhambane Province in southern Mozambique, according to a government relief official Jose Armeses Silvestre. Mr. Silvestre, who is provincial director in Inhambane of the government disaster relief agency, the DPCCN, told the Maputo newspaper NOTICIAS that the situation was partly caused by drought, but also by an increase in Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel attacks. Because of the attacks, people are displaced from their farm land and unable to cultivate.

Mr. Silvestre said the DPCCN had been sending food aid, seeds, and farm tools to the affected areas and 10 truckloads were being sent this week. But he said the supplies were inadequate to meet the needs of the hungry people and there was also a shortage of transportation. Toward the end of last year, he said, Renamo had ambushed and set on fire six of the relief agency's trucks.

Finance Minister Attends Donors' Meeting in Paris

MB1009115391 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Mozambique's Finance Minister Encias Comiche is in Paris where he is attending a meeting involving African ministers and international aid donors. The two-day event is the first meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Global Coalition for Africa. It was set up last year to coordinate the continent's development policy. President Quett Masire of Botswana told the meeting that democratic change is sweeping Africa, a fact which is not unwelcome to Africans.

Zambia**UNIP on Election Spending Allegations**

MB0909190691 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] UNIP [United National Independence Party] has challenged the DAILY EXPRESS to prove that the ruling party is spending more than 80 million kwacha to

campaign for the presidential and parliamentary elections on the Copperbelt. Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi said that UNIP has given the DAILY EXPRESS seven days in which the paper should substantiate the report which was carried on page one of the September issue. Speaking at a news conference he hosted today, Mr. Shapi said that the DAILY EXPRESS story was what he described as a total fabrication aimed at confusing the people while propagating the interests of the opposition.

Benin

Democracy, Development Party Congress Concludes

AB0909134091 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio Network in French 1930
GMT 8 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The first national conference of the National Party for Democracy and Development [PNDD] ended tonight. For days, the party activists analyzed the national situation, assessed the party's activities, and drew up a plan of action. Here are more details from reporter Francois Da Cruz:

[Begin recording] In the final communique published at the end of the conference, the PNDD, with five representatives at the National Assembly, said that it is sufficiently prepared to lead its electorate in the Beninese people's struggle to consolidate and develop the democratic process of a law-abiding state. Discussing the current developments in our country, the participants stressed the need for all the active forces of the nation to reach a consensus through a consultative forum to mobilize all the positive forces and factors of the nation and meet the challenge of the Structural Adjustment Program. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Burkina Faso

Cabinet Approves Timetable for Elections

AB0609105291 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale
du Burkina Radio in French 2200 GMT 4 Sep 91

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today under the chairmanship of Comrade Blaise Compaore, the head of state. [passage omitted] Concerning the timetable for elections, the cabinet adopted the following arrangements: 1 December 1991, first round of presidential elections; 15 December 1991, second round of presidential elections if necessary; 15 January 1991, legislative elections. [passage omitted]

Elections Timetable Amended

AB0609125391 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale
du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Excerpt] We begin this newscast with amendments to yesterday's cabinet meeting report. First, concerning the Presidency of Burkina Faso, please note that regarding legislative elections, they will be held on 12 January 1992 instead of 15 January 1992. The other decisions remain unchanged. [passage omitted]

Compaore Rejects Idea of National Conference

AB1009100491 Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT
8 Sep 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, 8 Sep (AFP)—In an interview with the private daily newspaper, "L'OBSERVATEUR PAALGA," to appear tomorrow, Burkinabe President

Captain Blaise Compaore has rejected the idea of holding a national conference as demanded by 14 political parties. "First, I feel it would violate the spirit and letter of the Constitution and go against our people's will if I were to offer the framework for a sovereign national conference," he told the newspaper.

President Compaore, who came to power in 1987 through a coup d'etat, has already said that he is against holding a national conference. The government has asked a consultations committee to examine the proposal for holding national reconciliation meetings; 14 opposition parties have just created a coordination of political democratic forces to urge the holding of a national conference.

Meanwhile, the National Convention of Progressive Patriots/Social Democratic Party [CNPP/PSD], one of the 14 opposition parties, has confirmed its nomination of Pierre Claver Damiba, UNDP's African regional director to stand in the forthcoming presidential elections. CNPP/PSD has called on the other political groups to support this candidacy.

The people of Burkina Faso, in a referendum on 2 June, adopted the new Constitution. Presidential and legislative elections are slated for December 1991 and January 1992.

Ivory Coast

Interior Minister on Security Situation

AB0909131591 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 7-8 Sep 91 p 9

[Interview with Interior and Security Minister Emile Constant Bombet by Mai Coulibaly on 6 September 1991 on security in Ivory Coast; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mai Coulibaly] Mr. Minister, the people have not received any assurance. They say that you have refused to take action against the bandits' hide-outs.

[Emile Constant Bombet] People say a lot of things. In order to fight banditry, the people's contribution must be immense. We recently received information from a woman, an Ivorian, worthy of the name; she gave us the necessary information that helped us to dismantle a band. We are calling on each and everyone to emulate her example and we assure them of all our discretion. We need to put our efforts together because it concerns the future of the Ivory Coast. [passage omitted]

[Coulibaly] What measures have you taken against bars, local restaurants [maquis], and night clubs, which are also considered refuges for bandits?

[Bombet] I agree with you. We are examining the rules governing the opening and closing of bars and local restaurants, but we are a country of 12 million inhabitants. There are several tendencies too: if one hastily

applies rules, then one runs the risk of hearing people say that the minister, who is a trained military officer, has imposed a curfew. We are discussing the extent of the current and future decisions, and we will make them known at the appropriate time. [passage omitted]

[Coulibaly] **Mr. Minister, everybody is equal before the law. Could you tell us why the children of top officials are immediately released after their arrest, whereas the children "of the poor" are punished?**

[Bombet] The measures apply to everybody. As of now, for you to be able to judge the acts and give concrete and complete information concerning the release of the son of so and so, a person who steals or commits a crime, we are recommending rigor. We must apply rigor at all levels. For God's sake, let us stop the unnecessary interventions. [passage omitted]

[Coulibaly] **Among the solutions suggested was the creation of self-defense committees. How far has this suggestion gone?**

[Bombet] It is necessary to avoid being an extremist; this is the best contribution. We are opposed to forming self-defense committees because they lead to the settlement of scores. What we want is to have a security commission attached to every community to continuously discuss the evolution of community security, whether positive or negative. This commission's duty will be to help the mayors establish the means to be put at the disposal of the agents of the administrative districts. At this point, we wish to laud the contributions made by Ivorians to Operation Peace and Security. More than 1.4 billion francs has helped to buy equipment for gendarmerie posts and for part of the Army. We appreciate, most of all, the decentralization of the structures so that each community can assume its responsibility.

[Coulibaly] **In the recent debate on security launched by FRATERNITE-MATIN, many participants called for the death sentence. What do you think about it?**

[Bombet] This is a debate as old as the world and which cannot be solved for good in a country. It is a problem of conception of the state and mentality in a country. The death sentence is implemented according to the sensitivity and the conception of that country's citizens. Has the death sentence really helped eradicate banditry and criminality? Its implementation depends a bit on how the citizens view it. The death sentence has not been repealed from our laws. It exists and is handed down by our judges. It is not banned, but concerning its implementation, the head of the executive branch can resort to a presidential pardon so that the sentence is not carried out. Extremism must be avoided because blood calls for blood.

I personally add my voice to that of those who question the efficiency of the death penalty. The president has made a pledge to himself that one should avoid spilling the blood of a citizen sentenced to death. I will say that the debate is open. Should Ivorians, in the future, decide

that criminals should be executed, the policeman that I am will implement the decision.

[Coulibaly] **What are the conditions to fulfill to obtain a weapon?**

[Bombet] There are criteria for authorization. You should produce a birth certificate and a legal record [casier judiciaire]. Of course, age is taken into account, but the person's morality is the most important thing. It is the first criteria because you can trust nobody. Confidence does not exclude control. [passage omitted]

[Coulibaly] **How do you intend to fight the proliferation of women selling pills considered drugs?**

[Bombet] Measures have been taken to deal with that scourge. In this regard, we seized more than a million pills, namely the most dangerous in 1990. In 1991, we processed 250 important drug-related cases. The offenses were serious, and those involved were punished. Still, during this year we took more than 224 people to court. We seized 430 kg of marijuana compared to 500 kg in 1990. Concerning heroin, we seized 4 kg last year and 2.8 kg in 1991. We are mostly concerned about cocaine. We seized 2.2 kg in 1990 and already 4 kg this year. In the face of such a situation, one wonders whether Ivorians have increased consumption. Also, regarding the reinforcement of airport facilities and continuation of measures of repression in the interior, we are gradually putting drugs and narcotics specialists at the disposal of each regional security director. So even if what we have seized is insignificant, it may appear substantial if we consider fresh investigations into drug activities.

I will say that in the fight against drugs, the cooperation of the people is more than necessary. The problem is alarming, but it is not found only in Ivory Coast.

The only thing is that new developments raise concerns; statistics today show that 34 percent of Ivorians are among those arrested.

We are determined to combat hard drugs. It is easy to give information, but when searches are carried out and produce nothing, we wonder why. We must be sure of the leads, and information must also be reliable.

Liberia

Minister Denies Government Support for ULIMO

AB0909195091 London BBC World Service
in English 1515 GMT 9 Sep 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are claims and counterclaims about the exact state of the fighting on the Sierra Leonean border with Liberia. Last week, a group of Liberian exiles called ULIMO [United Liberation Movement] announced that it had entered Liberia to attack Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor, but Taylor has since declared that his

forces have pushed ULIMO back across the Mano River Bridge into Sierra Leone. ULIMO is a coalition of Liberian exiles including members of ex-President Doe's army and other anti-Taylor forces, but according to Charles Taylor, ULIMO are also being helped by the Interim Government in the Liberian capital, Monrovia. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Lamini Waritay, the information minister within the interim government, whether it was true that they were helping ULIMO.

[Begin recording] [Waritay] There is not an iota or a grain of truth to this allegation. Whatever we know about ULIMO is what we have learned from news reports, and what we have learned from news reports is that ULIMO is largely a group of Liberians who are determined to come back into their country, Liberians who are frustrated with the slow pace of the peace process and they have opted to take the law into their own hands and use the unconventional method of, you know, forcing their way into the country. We are not associated with it in any way.

[White] Although you say you are not supporting this armed incursion, are you sympathetic to them?

[Waritay] Well we are not sympathetic to any armed aggression, whether it is from Mr. Taylor or from ULIMO. We think wherever we have this kind of situation, it is the ordinary civilians who suffer, as indeed it has happened in the latest clashes between ULIMO and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. We understand that several Liberians, innocent civilians, have died because they were trapped between the two forces. Relief workers have abandoned their posts, and now our people are at the mercy of starvation and bullets.

[White] Are you trying to dissuade these people from their actions?

[Waritay] We have issued a statement ever since in this respect, calling on the two opposing forces to cease hostilities and, accordingly, seek a political solution out of the current situation. We do not think that armed conflict is the solution to our problem, and we are calling on the two parties to please consider the interest of our people. Much bloodshed has been carried out in this country and we cannot tolerate [that] anymore.

[White] Presumably, though, you wouldn't be too happy if this group—whoever they are—were [words indistinct] to get rid of Charles Taylor. Presumably, that would make you quite happy.

[Waritay] Well, what we have been trying to tell Mr. Charles Taylor and his supporters is that violence breeds violence, and that those who live by the sword are bound to die by it. [end recording]

Niger

Saibou Addresses Conference on Tchín-Tabaradene

AB0809114591 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0530 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] The deliberations of the sovereign national conference resume at the Niamey Sports Arena this morning with reports by various bodies on the so-called Tchín-Tabaradene affair.

Yesterday afternoon, participants heard the testimony of General Ali Saibou, the Armed Forces commander in chief and defense minister. After giving the chronological developments of the issue and all attempts made to find an appropriate solution to it, General Ali Saibou denied allegations that he ordered Captain (Maliki) to execute the presumed (Tiria) assailants. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Saibou recording] Ladies and gentlemen, how can you imagine that a man, who under no pressure, freed people sentenced to death, a responsible man who freed those he arrested and jailed at (Darela)? Finally, How can I think of ordering the execution of people presumed guilty? It is important to sort things out.

I am not one of those who flee their responsibilities. On the contrary, I am—and you all know it—one of those who cover and protect their aides. However, some limits should not be exceeded. True, I once had Capt. (Maliki) on the phone and not on the BLU, Unique Lateral Band. I simply wanted to have the exact [word indistinct] before going to the 9 May meeting. I then did not get all the information on the fate of the (Tiria) assailants. The answer I got was that they were all killed in an ambush. I told the captain that he was crazy, because that was not the way to act. Then, I ask the general staff to send the area's commanding officer immediately to coordinate operations. I also asked to send a Gendarmerie officer to handle the investigation.

The (Maliki) case needs to be considered. All reports on his activities during the events are vague or false. Thus, it was only two days ago, during the deliberations taking place here, that I was horrified to learn how he cold-bloodedly shot (?one prisoner). The version he then gave was that the prisoner tried to snatch a sentry's gun which prompted to shoot him. In truth, as questioning by the commission went on, Capt. (Maliki) felt abandoned by his comrades in arms, because during the various officer meetings, his comrades in arms thought his case could not be defended. (Maliki) then spread the word that he had a family and that if he was not protected, he would not go alone. He would help in the fall of some people. That is the truth and that is what he said. When instructions are given not to take prisoners, this can be freely interpreted as an order to return to the (?barracks). I told the soldiers to be on their guard, not to let themselves be taken by surprise, and that it was better to be alive than dead. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Gen. Ali Saibou then made a series of observations.

[Begin Saibou recording] Before concluding, I would like to make some observations without any attempt to shy away from possible questions. The painful issues we have been discussing in the plenary session should not be the occasion for people to settle scores and accede, after the conference, to positions of responsibilities through lies and slander. [applause] The truth must be discovered, but some precautions must be taken because whole families are listening to us, the country as a whole is listening to us, and our statements should not contribute to breaking our society apart. Let us recall that we are seeking this country's unity, economic recovery, and political rejuvenation.

Concerning the case which we have been busy discussing for the past few days, we must make sure that, from now on, no political or economic motive should lead Nigerois to commit such serious desperate acts which necessarily call for a vigorous response from those for whom peace is the permanent mission, regardless of the political power in place. We must make sure that from now on, human rights are better protected in this country so that acts aimed at ensuring order or defending the territory, though legitimate and legal they may be, are carried out discerningly and humanely. [end recording].

Further on Saibou's Remarks

AB0809130591 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 6 Sep 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Niger's national conference has been locked into a row about a massacre of Tuaregs at Tchintabaradene in May last year. The Tuaregs are calling for justice from the Army. Well, yesterday, a Captain (Maliki) told the conference that he was present at the massacre, but blamed senior officers for giving the orders to shoot, and suggested that they should carry the can. And he pointed a finger at the man in charge of the Army, head of state, General Ali Saibou. And the conference called for him to address the delegates. Well, he complied this afternoon. On the line to Niamey, Jeremy Skeet asked journalist Chris Macaris, what Ali Saibou said.

[Begin recording] [Macaris] Well, the president said that a Captain (Maliki Borima), who was very much involved in the operation of executing the people, this captain had admitted to the execution. He had blamed the head of state. The head of state said, no, the captain and another man, a lieutenant, are involved in a certain affair, and I am not a killer. I am not an assassin, and I am not going to get my hands dirty in their mess.

[Skeet] So Ali Saibou denies any involvement in it. How did this denial go down in the conference?

[Macaris] It went down very well, in the sense that most of the conference delegates thought that this was the man

who was telling the truth. They tend to very much suspect the Captain (Maliki).

[Skeet] And even the skeptics, the Tuaregs, as it were, they believed Ali Saibou, did they?

[Macaris] I would not go that far. I definitely would not go that far. The Tuareg witnesses that were called out on the floor, those people did not stand up when the president walked out of the conference hall. They refused; they are obviously very disappointed.

[Skeet] Now, Ali Saibou denied these allegations. Were any questions put to him in the hall?

[Macaris] Yes, questions were put to him, but they were actually already answered in the prepared speech that he had given.

[Skeet] So, he has made this denial. Where did he go then, he has just left the conference, has he?

[Macaris] Well, he left the conference and it is not very likely that he will be called back to the conference again.

[Skeet] So where does the conference go from here?

[Macaris] Well, they are actually about half-way down the list, a big (?laundry) list of cases to deal with. The Crimes Commission will still work for another week or so, and then they will come back to the larger committee. Maybe in two or three weeks, this conference may be over. [end recording]

Army Spokesman Denies Seizure of Armories, Units

AB0709141891 Dakar PANA in English 1230 GMT
7 Sep 91

[Text] Niamey, 7 Sept (ANP/PANA)—An Army spokesman denied Friday [6 September] at the national conference in Niamey that young Army officers had seized armouries and military units.

According to him, the Armed Forces were committed to their unity and there is no mutiny within the barracks.

Last Tuesday [3 September], a delegation of young Army officers appealed to the national conference not to return to the Army officers who had previously occupied political posts. The officers asserted that the recent agitation in the military camps was a result of actions to maintain troop morale.

The Niger Army is under scrutiny at the national conference over the massacre of Tuareg nomads in May-June 1990 in Tchintabaraden, 700 kilometres north of Niamey.

Nigeria

U.S. Vice President Arrives for Official Visit

AB0909131291 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] The vice president of the United States of America, Mr. Danforth Quayle, yesterday arrived in Abuja at the start of a three-day official visit to Nigeria. The American vice president was accompanied on the visit by his wife, Mrs. Marilyn Quayle and top government officials.

Mr. Quayle was received at Abuja International Airport by his Nigerian counterpart, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, and top government officials. He was also given a 21-gun salute.

The United States vice president will today hold talks with President Ibrahim Babangida in Abuja and will later in the day participate in a working luncheon with top Nigerian Government officials and business executives. And tomorrow Mr. Quayle is expected to visit the Center for Democratic Studies in Abuja.

Babangida, Quayle on Democracy

AB0909212391 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Attorneys general of the federation have been reminded of the need for flexible laws to ensure social justice in the country. Addressing the second conference of attorney generals of the federation in Abuja today, President Ibrahim Babangida asserted that any law which did not have its roots from the cultural setting of the society could not bring about the desired results. General Babangida further observed that no government could succeed in killing people's demands by evolving oppressive rules on its subjects.

Describing military intervention in politics as a temporary one, he pointed out that such takeover was to restore democratic structures and principles. In this context, Gen. Babangida argued, military intervention must be viewed as consistent with the principles of democracy.

In his remarks, the American vice president, Mr. Dan Quayle, assured the president of America's continued support in his efforts to democratize Nigeria. He however pointed out that the surest way to protect democracy was through free and open criticism without arbitrary intimidation.

Senegal

Government Welcomes Baltic States Independence

AB0709152791 Dakar Chaine Nationale in French
2200 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Senegal, faithful to its commitment to the principles of international law, has favorably welcomed the declaration of

independence of the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Senegal expresses its preparedness to work with the governments of those states in order to strengthen the ideals of peace, justice, and cooperation in the world.

Sierra Leone

Momoh Pledges To Continue To Fight Insurgents

AB0909211091 Paris AFP in English 2027 GMT
9 Sep 91

[Text] Freetown, Sept 9 (AFP)—Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh pledged Monday [9 September] to continue to fight Liberian rebels inside the country and "drive the bandits back from wherever they came from."

Speaking at a conference of parliament speakers from African Commonwealth countries, Momoh said "the light of civilization within the Commonwealth of Nations will never be eclipsed nor extinguished by the forces of darkness" of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels.

He said the NPFL "bandits," who entered Sierra Leone in March and engaged Sierra Leonean, Guinean, and Liberian refugee troops at the weekend at the eastern border, "do not value the democratic ideals of the Commonwealth."

The actions of these "foreign rebels" cover the "whole spectrum of evil, stretching from the violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity and extending to the vicious abuse of hospitality given to a neighbor at a time of great stress and need," he said.

Liberian soldiers from the late president Samuel Doe's army and refugee troops reportedly re-entered Liberia Thursday, while Taylor claimed to have "cut them off and killed them" a day later near the Mano River Bridge linking the two countries.

Momoh told the parliamentarians that Sierra Leone had charted its own national course constitutionally by returning to a multiparty system after 13 "long years" of single-party rule, a system which he said quashed "political aspirations of many politicians." Sierra Leone voters last month gave overwhelming support to a referendum for a new constitution returning the country to political pluralism.

Momoh said the country now faced "the promises and challenges of the new dispensation that requires them to rise above self-interest and destructive ethnic conflicts and to demonstrate a greater sense of accountability."

Togo**Transitional Period Government Named 7 Sep**

AB0709081591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 0615 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] The transitional cabinet is now known. It was made public this morning at about 0030. Reporter Bawa Semedo reads the composition of this cabinet:

Prime minister, minister of national defense, minister of justice: Joseph Koukou Koffigoh

Minister of economy and finance: Elias Kwassivi Kpetigo

Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation: Abdou Toure Tchiaka

Minister of territorial administration and security: Koukouvi Masseme

Minister of planning and territorial development: Aime Tchaboure Gogue

Minister of communication and culture: (Boona Ahoulom Jato Ketehouli)

Minister of equipment and mines: Amefia Yao

Minister of rural development and environment: (Koffi Nkole Abotsi)

Minister of health and population: Dr. Ihou Ekoud

Minister of national education and scientific research: Jean Kouassi Anani

Minister of commerce and transport: (Fayadowa Boukpepsi)

Minister of employment, labor, and civil service: (Paul Komi Dounyah)

Minister of industry, state corporations, tourism, and crafts: (Alassani Issa Samarou)

Minister of technical education and professional training: (Lantam Zoumaro)

Minister of youth, sports, and leisure: (Horatio Gbenon Freitas)

The Ministry of Justice is temporarily adjoined to the office of the prime minister. A ministry for social welfare, national solidarity, and human rights will be created.

High Council Rejects Appointments

AB0609185091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 0615 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh yesterday submitted for approval the names of members of his cabinet to the High Council of the Republic [HCR]. The session, which began at 1850, was suspended at about 2330. It will resume at 0900 this morning. The new cabinet was not approved by members of the HCR who questioned the credentials of some candidates chosen by the prime minister. The deliberations resume this morning. Some time between now and 8 September, the Togolese people may know their new leaders.

Cabinet Holds First Meeting

AB0909093491 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1900 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] The transition cabinet met for the first time at the Palace of Congress this afternoon. It was a meeting to initiate contact between Cabinet members who heard a welcome address by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. A preliminary statement on the objectives of the government of transition was also made. Above all, Lawyer Koffigoh gave instructions so that the transfer of power between former and new ministers can start tomorrow at 1500. In the morning, Cabinet members will be introduced to the High Council of the Republic and the head of state.

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